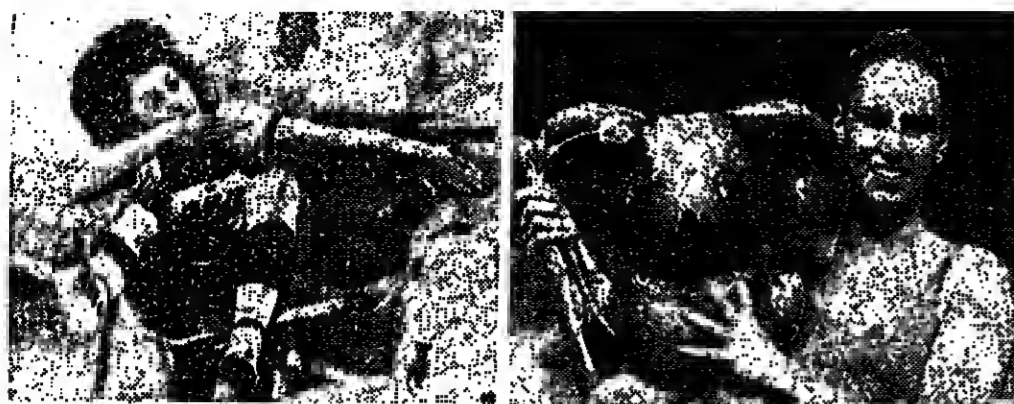


SPORTS



Galina Chistyakova.

Karollee Valdo.

Made themselves a present

Karollee VALDO (Canada), Olympic synchronized swimming silver medalist, winner of the "Soviet Woman" magazine prize tournament.

On the eve of March 8, International Women's Day, it was a pleasure for me to be in Moscow at an interesting competition in the Olympic Sports Complex swimming pool. I am glad that I was among the winners and, I think, I brought pleasure to viewers who greeted us, foreign participants from Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba and Czechoslovakia and my country, very warmly.

You, Finnish performing, and spectators throw into the water flowers and give you souvenirs. It is not a recognition of mastery.

expression of love for the sport chosen by you! I take home a crystal prize made with much skill and resembling a drop of water, the warmth of hospitable Muscovites and a hope for a new meeting.

Galina CHISTYAKOVA, winner European champion-85 in the long jump.

The happiness of victory is comparable to nothing. And of course I was in the seventh heaven, when under the vaults of the new beautiful palace "Peace and Friendship" in Athens, which welcomed the European championship, I managed, at least, to jump beyond seven metres — 702 cm. This — fourth —

trial proved victorious. Again, after a many-year interval, the long-jump gold medal was won by a Soviet sportswoman. And this award is still more valuable to me since it was won in a competition with the strongest jumpers of the world. For instance, the GDR's Heike Dauter-Drechsler, the former "hostess" of the world record, and world champion, winner of the recent world athletic games in Paris Helga Radtke.

Me, who made a debut in the European championship, could I make myself a better present for my most loved holiday, March 8! I will celebrate it at home with my husband, Alexander Baskov, also a sportswoman, whose "specialty" is the triple jump, and two-year-old daughter Ira. We will together make a holiday cake.

FLORENCIO CAMPOMANES FOR LIMITED NUMBER OF GAMES

I have no doubts left that the world chess championship between men should be played with a limited number of games. Florencio Campomanes, President of the World Chess Federation (FIDE), told a TASS correspondent during his recent visit to Moscow commenting on the duel to be renewed in September between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov.

He said he visited the Soviet capital on the way from Macilla to the Austrian city of Graz where he will find out about preparations for the next FIDE Congress to be held in August. During his stop-over in Moscow, he met representatives of both the champion and the contender who told him about the views the two sides had on the terms for the new match.

I know that both men are worried about one circumstance involved in their renewed match, said Mr. Campomanes. It is the FIDE Congress which will approve the terms and the limits only scheduled for September 2. I can only say that the FIDE leadership understands this concern and will do all it can for the FIDE Executive meeting in Tunis in May to produce all the necessary recommendations. Work in this direction is going on, and negotiations are continuing with the FIDE leaders. I think, and so nearly one hundred per cent sure, that the Executive will accept my proposal about the time limit on the match.

As for the specific proposal to set up a special FIDE committee to produce the terms for the forthcoming match, this idea, said the president, is not bad. However, he said, I am convinced that it will come to the next decisions as will be taken by the FIDE Executive.

So far, one thing is clear, reiterated Mr. Campomanes. The number of games in the world chess matches should be strictly limited, say to 24 or 30.

Brazilians' 'adventures' in Italy

According to the Italian press, the adventures of famous Brazilian football player Zico in Italy are nearing their end.

President of the Udinese Calcio club, Lambert Mazzariello, said that because of the financial difficulties of his club where Zico plays, he came to the conclusion. For us the Brazilian is too costly to keep.

The 32-year-old Zico got nearly the entire current season on the substitutes bench due to injury, and he only played in six games. Last year his first season in Italy, he scored 19 goals in 24 matches, becoming the second-best scorer in the Italian championship.

So far he has scored only one goal this season. Udinese is now fourth from the bottom in the national championship. Zico is a candidate for relegation to the second league. Mazzariello added that Zico is interested in returning to Brazil after the completion of the current season and playing in the elimination games of the world cup.

Another Brazilian player in Italy also cannot remain in form. Secretaries is not pleased by injury but his president, Florentino are dissatisfied. They think that they spent too much money on him. It seems that the renowned Brazilian has had to "acclimatize" in Italy and will soon go home.

A moment from a match in the USSR Women's Volleyball Championship between medal aspirants, ADK of Almaty and Uralochka, Sverdlovsk. ADK won 3-2.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Sebastian Coe wants to change distances

1,500 m Moscow Olympics champion and world record holder in the 800 and 1,000 m Sebastian Coe of Britain now intends to compete in longer distances. According to him, he will appear in the role of long-distance runner for the first time this August.

I expect to attend events in Zurich, Brussels and Oslo, he said. The finals of the Grand Prix tournament due in September in Rome do not attract me. Next year I will try to win the gold in the 3,000 m in the European championship and the Commonwealth Games.

was Leningrad Zenit, getting the prize of the tournament — a blue china vase made by the Leningrad china works. Gdeansk Lebia was second and Leningrad Dynamo third.

At a press conference the heads of the teams thanked the organizers and said they wanted to come to Leningrad next year. Yuri KUPIN

Twinned cities in play

The 4th football tournament of teams of cities twinned with Leningrad was held there for the prize offered by the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet.

Taking part were Turun Pelicans (Finland), Lebia

(Gdansk, Poland), Turun (Hamburg, West Germany), as well as the Leningrad youth team, Leningrad Dynamo and Soviet national defending champion Zenit. Such tournaments started in 1982 are held on a round "Olympic" system. Like last year the winner

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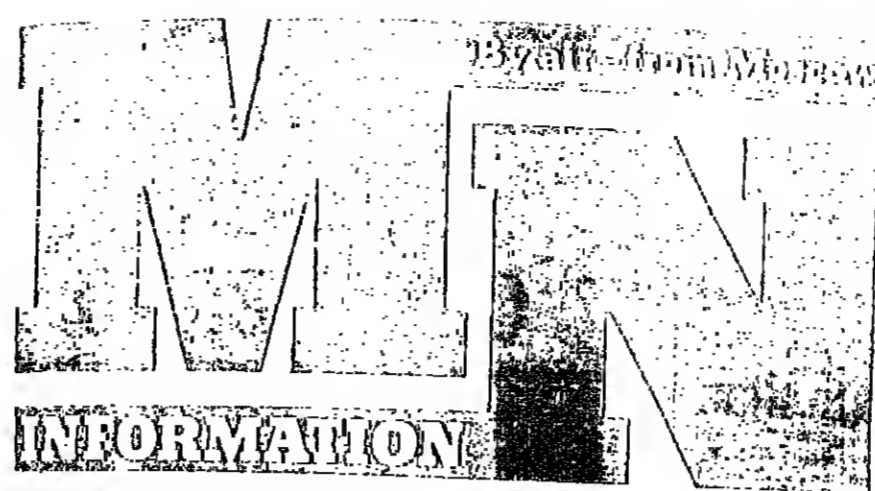
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Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee

On March 11, 1985 an extraordinary Plenary Meeting took place of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the request of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, the Plenary Meeting was opened by Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M. S. Gorbachov.

In view of the passing away of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR K. U. Chernenko, the participants to the Plenary Meeting observed a minute of mourning.

The Plenary Meeting noted that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people have suffered a grave loss. Death has claimed the life of an outstanding Party and state leader, patriot and internationalist, constant fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on Earth.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko gave his whole life to the cause of the Leninist Party, and the interests of the Soviet people. Wherever the Party sent him he invariably, with all his selflessness, struggled for translating into reality the policy of the CPSU.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko attached much significance to the continuous implementation of the Party's major tasks involving in economic and social development, higher wellbeing and culture of the Soviet people, towards furthering the creative activity of the masses, better ideological work, foreign discipline, law and order.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a great contribution to the further development of all-round cooperation with fraternal countries of socialism, realization of socialist economic integration and unity. Under his leadership, the principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems were firmly and continuously translated into reality. The aggressive schemes of imperialism were resolutely rebuffed, incessant struggle was waged for the imperialist-imposed arms race, warding off the danger of nuclear war, and for safeguarding dependable security for peoples.

Like the apple of his eye Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko guarded the unity of our Communist Party, and the collective nature of the activity of the Central Committee and the Politbureau. He always

sought the Party to act on all levels as a solid, smooth and militant organism. He saw the warranty for all our successes, for overcoming shortcomings, and for moving forward in the unity of the thoughts and deeds of Communists.

The Plenary Meeting stressed that in these mournful days the Communists, and the whole of the Soviet people are rallying even closer around the Central Committee and its Politbureau. The Soviet people are in the Party with good reason the leading and guiding force of society and are resolute to selflessly struggle for the realization of the Leninist internal and external policy of the CPSU.

The participants in the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee expressed their profound condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased.

The Plenary Meeting attended to the election of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

At the request of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, a speech on this question was made by Member of the Politbureau A. A. Gromyko, who proposed that M. S. Gorbachov be elected as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Whereupon the Plenary Meeting unanimously elected Mikhail Gorbachov as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Then the Plenary Meeting was addressed by the new General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachov. He expressed his profound gratitude for the great trust vested in him by the Central Committee of the CPSU and stressed that he was well aware of the great responsibility that it entailed.

Mikhail Gorbachov assured the CPSU Central Committee that he would do his best to loyally serve the cause of our Party, our people, the great Leninist cause, to continuously implement the programme guidelines of the CPSU, assure continuity in solving the tasks for further strengthening the economic and defence capability of the USSR, to raise the wellbeing of the Soviet people, strengthen peace, and to consistently implement Leninist internal and external policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

This concludes the agenda of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee.

(The materials of the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee are published in the "Moscow News" weekly No. 11.)

MIKHAIL GORBACHOV elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee



Mikhail Gorbachov was born into a peasant's family in Privotnoye village of the Krasnogvardeysky District of Stavropol Territory on March 2, 1931.

He started his working career at the age of 15 soon after the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War, as an agricultural machine operator at a machine-and-tractor station. He joined the CPSU in 1952. In 1955 he graduated from Moscow University (Faculty of Law), and in 1957—from the Stavropol Agricultural Institute where he became a diplomated agronomist-economist.

Mikhail Gorbachov has been involved in Komsomol and Party work since 1955. He worked in the Stavropol Territory—as first secretary of Komsomol City Committee of Stavropol, deputy chief of propaganda and agitation department and, later, as the second and then the first secretary of the Territorial Komsomol Committee.

In March 1962 he was promoted to the post of Party organizer of the Stavropol Territorial Production Collective Farm-Site Farm Administration, and in December of the same year he was appointed as the head of the department of Party organs of the CPSU Territorial Committee.

In September 1966 he was elected first secretary of Stavropol City Party Committee. Since August 1968 Mikhail Gorbachov worked as the second secretary and then from April 1970, first

secretary of the Stavropol Territorial CPSU Committee.

Mikhail Gorbachov has been a member of the CPSU Central Committee since 1971. He was a delegate to the 22nd, 24th, 25th and 26th Party congresses. In 1978 he was elected Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in 1979—Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. In October 1980 he was transferred from All-Union Member to Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. He was deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 8th-11th convocations, and is Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union. He was a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th-11th convocations.

Mikhail Gorbachov is a prominent personality in the Communist Party and the Soviet State. He works with the initiative, energy and selflessness, inside in him, at all the posts entrusted to him by the Party, devoting all his knowledge, rich experience and organizing talent to the implementation of the Party's policy, selflessly serving the great cause of Lenin, and the interests of working people.

For his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State, Mikhail Gorbachov has been awarded three orders of Lenin, Order of the October Revolution, Red Banner of Labour, Badge of Honour and medals.

ADDRESS

BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE

Dear Comrades, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet State, all the people rallied a grave loss. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding Party and state leader, patriot and internationalist, constant fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and for peace on Earth, has passed away.

All of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's life was devoted to the cause of the Leninist Party, to the interests of the Soviet people. Wherever the Party assigned to him, he invariably fought with characteristic selflessness for the implementation of the policy of the CPSU.

At which — he was a member for more than thirty years. Konstantin Chernenko travelled the road from a Komsomol leader and the Party organizer of a frontier post to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. As he held the highest

office in the Party and the State, his gift of an organizer and leader of the Leninist type has fully revealed itself. The Party Central Committee and the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Konstantin Chernenko were carrying out large-scale and fruitful work to mobilize the working people for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee.

A cause of perfecting developed socialism, achieving major tasks of economic and social development, raising the living

(Continued on page 1)

ADDRESS

by the CPSU Central Committee,
the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,
the USSR Council of Ministers
to the Communist Party, the Soviet People

(Continued from page 1)

standards of the Soviet people, further encouraging the creative activity of the mass of people and improving ideological work was being consistently pursued. The Party was constantly focusing its attention on strengthening discipline, law and order, on cadre policy, on invigorating the activity of the Soviets, the Komsomol and the people's control, on the school reform, and on raising the role of literature and art in society. Active work is being done to prepare for the regular 27th CPSU Congress and to produce a new edition of the Party Programme.

The efforts of the Party on the international scene were concentrated on the further development of comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Transition to a new stage of socialist economic integration and the strengthening of the positions of the socialist community are associated with the activities of Konstantin Chernenko.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet State were firmly and consistently pursuing the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, resolutely contending the aggressive plans and aspirations of the more reactionary forces of imperialism and tirelessly struggling for an end to arms race, imposed by imperialism, for the removal of the threat of nuclear war and for ensuring dependable security for the peoples.

In this hour of grave loss the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR address the Communist and the Soviet people with an appeal to rally even closer around the Leninist Central Committee of the Party and its Politbureau. The working

people of our country regard the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with full reason as the leading and guiding force of Soviet Society. All the deeds and plans of the Party are directed at the dedicated service to the basic interests of the Soviet people and to the cause of communism.

The CPSU is equipped with the immortal revolutionary Marxist-Leninist doctrine. It is following unflinchingly the road charted by Lenin and will never deviate from that road.

The Party will continue to pursue its course towards all-round perfection of developed socialism. It regards a further rise in material and cultural standards of the people on the basis of the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in every possible way as the supreme goal of its activity. The principle of social justice, inherent in socialism, will be carried out persistently to an ever fuller extent in all spheres of our life, the line towards strengthening discipline, order and organization, approved and backed by the country's working people, will be followed insistently. The Party will continue to consolidate further the alliance between the working class, collectivized peasantry and intelligentsia, and fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, which constitute the basis of the vital activity of our society, will develop socialist democracy. The Party regarded and regards as the supreme spiritual values of the Soviet people Marxist-Leninist conviction, collectivism, patriotism, and proletarian socialist internationalism.

The CPSU and the Soviet State have been doing and continue to do everything possible and necessary to strengthen the socialist community, to consolidate the

positions of socialism on the world scene, to avert nuclear catastrophe and to ensure lasting peace. We want an end to the arms race and non-militarization of space and are working persistently to achieve that goal. Our ultimate objective is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world, the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union has always advocated constructive dialogue and practical measures to lessen international tension and to establish an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and mutual understanding among all the peoples and states.

The Soviet Union threatens no one and does not seek military superiority. But it will not allow any other country or coalition of states to gain such superiority. That is why we will continue to enhance tirelessly our vigilance, to strengthen the defence capability of our socialist Motherland.

Our sympathies and our support are with the peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. In the struggle for peace and social progress, the CPSU invariably adheres to the consistent course towards uniting in every possible way the forces of the international Communist and Workers' movement.

The Party's objectives are clear and noble. They enabled the CPSU to win infinite confidence of the working people. The strength of the Party is in unity with the people. The strength of the people is in unity with the Party, in its guidance.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who devoted his entire life to serving loyally the Party and the Soviet people, will remain forever in the memory of the Communists, all the Soviet people. He will live on in our memory as a fiery propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, as a responsive and demanding leader, as a person who was keen and sensitive to the needs and concerns of the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR firmly believe that the Communists and all the Soviet people, displaying a high sense of conscientiousness and organization, will work with even greater enthusiasm and dedication, strengthen the economic and defence potential of our Homeland and carry on with honour the banner of the Great October Revolution.

The CPSU and the Soviet State have been doing and continue to do everything possible and necessary to strengthen the socialist community, to consolidate the

Konstantin CHERNENKO



Medical statement

Konstantin Chernenko, born in 1911, was suffering for a long time from pulmonary emphysema, complicated by pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency. The gravity of the condition was furthered by concomitant chronic hepatitis, which worsened into cirrhosis. Despite therapy, hypoxic and dystrophic changes in organs and tissues kept accumulating.

The heart stopped beating at 7.20 p.m. on March 11, 1985, at the age of 73. The autopsy confirmed the diagnosis.

The medical statement was signed by Academician T. T. Zozov and other prominent experts in Soviet medicine.

FROM THE FUNERAL COMMISSION

The Commission announces that the coffin carrying the body of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was laid in state in the Hall of Columns at the House of Trade Unions on March 11, 1985.

The period of time for working people to pay their last respects to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will be on March 11, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on March 12, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

The Commission also announces that the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will take place on Wednesday, March 13, at 1 p.m. in Red Square.

THE WORLD

UN Decade for Women

Vietnam. The current third special session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women has focused its attention on the preparation of a UN world conference, which will sum up the results of the Decade for Women held since 1976 under the motto: Equality, Development and Peace.

The Decade played a positive role in the growth of the political consciousness of women, and made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of equality, said head of the Soviet delegation T. Nikolayeva. It helped mobilize national and international women's movements in the struggle for peace and security of nations, against the arms race and the threat of nuclear war. The Decade also promoted in large measure the drawing of women into the light for national liberation, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

She further stressed that a major obstacle to women's effective participation in economic and social development and their equality is the continuing waste of enormous manpower and material resources in the squandering arms race.

PEOPLE

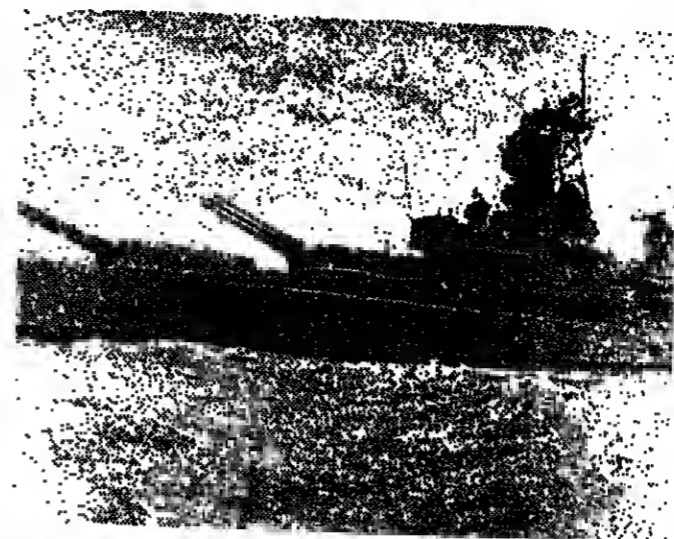
Criminal proceedings in a case involving former US Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Taylor are going on. He is charged with using his position as a high government official for personal gain.

P. Taylor received secret information on the cost of contracts concluded by the Pentagon with various arms manufacturing companies, and on the spot, "shared" this information with his officers in Dallas, Texas. Confirmed sources of the firm bought off large shares of these companies at the Stock Exchange at the cost of the shares of these companies rose sharply. The speculators then sold the shares, making more than a million and a half dollars in profit.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has removed Arturo Tolentino from the post of Foreign Minister.

This decision is motivated by the fact that several of the latest public speeches by the latter contradicted the policy of the government and the ruling party.

Simultaneously the Minister of Labour and Employment Blas Ochoa, cabinet member of the last 17 years, tendered his resignation.



The battleship "Iowa" is ploughing waters all Honduras "to show the flag". The movements of US Navy ships in the Caribbean are openly provocative and accompanied by more war preparations. At US troops stationed in Honduras where provocations against Nicaragua are intensified. The Pentagon has already sent picked US troops to the area.

Photo: Reuters-TASS

'DEATH WALL'

Gabrovo. A blank one-metre high wall is being erected. Along its top, extra sharp barbed wire will be mounted in several rows and high tension connected to its strands. Although this description is not based on a concentration camp construction methods in the Third Reich, it is very close in content. The "improved experiment" of the fascist hangman is widely used in the racist South Africa for the creation of the so-called "death wall" on the southern border of the apartheid country.

This "miracle of engineering" widely advertised by Pretoria is being erected at full steam. "Sunday Express" reports that in the sector of the border along the Limpopo River, the wall has already been built and that before long it will be connected to electric current of 20,000 volts. This will be enough to turn into ashes any person who dares touch it.

Bangkok. According to the reports from Jakarta, the Indonesian government agency on technological research and development has compiled a programme calculated for five years for the construction of eighty ships for the national merchant marine. The decision has an important significance not only for the economy of the country but also for the entire region. Up to now, despite the increase in the deadweight of the ships belonging to the countries of South-East Asia, their dependence on the services of the transnational transportation corporations and arbitrary freight prices has not diminished, and they are able to ensure only five per cent of their own marine transportation to foreign trade.

It is characteristic that the above-mentioned ships begin to be built at the 10 national shipyards. Not a single order has been given away to foreigners.

Simultaneously the Minister of Labour and Employment Blas Ochoa, cabinet member of the last 17 years, tendered his resignation.

MEMORIAL IS BEING CREATED

Poland. The people's government of the province of Wielkopolska in North Eastern Poland reported by the Xinhua news agency to have taken a decision to erect a memorial museum on the territory of the former "concentration" and camps of the period of occupation of Poland by the German military in the district of Pleshan. The "centre", notes Xinhua, was to operate in 1933 and existed until the year 1945, i.e., up to the routing of the German troops by the Soviet troops. Here

Science and technology

USING DAYLIGHT

Most industries are using artificial lighting systems even in daylight. This is the conclusion of the designers of a Zurich project, the ITN, or Intensive Use of Daylight, who maintain that excessive use of electricity can be avoided.

The simple appliances suggested by engineers engaged in the project help harness daylight and to forgo artificial lighting. For example, new types of windows, consisting of small quadrangular glasses treated with a special chemical are being used in Zurich schools. They are placed outside ordinary windows, slightly above the window-sill level. They disperse daylight, directing it upwards.

BRIGHT SCREEN

The reflecting ability of a new cinema screen developed by Hungarian experts is 30 per cent more than the usual ones. Underlying the screen is a pressed artificial leather covered with special "silver" compound which gives the screen new qualities.

OF INTEREST

Insects be careful

French gourmets highly value one of the frog species which are found only in India. They weigh up to 500 grammes and are caught in thousands and sent to France. These frogs are gillions they eat more insects per day than their own weight. Now Indian scientists propose to breed these frogs of special forms. This will help not only step up their export but also use them to control harmful agricultural pests.

Thus, the frogs are of great interest to the gourmets and to the scientists.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHAT IS THE NEED TO HAVE A 'MIRACLE SHIELD'?

In Washington, writes Vladimir Kuznetsov in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, they seem to have found an efficient and shortest road to liquidation of nuclear arms. In order to achieve this, it is obliged, it is necessary first to create a large-scale system of defence with elements of space basing. The absolute, impenetrable defence will be such on extent that the defence weapons that all that would be left for the nuclear power to do will be to reject them as so much scrap metal. Why, then, have a sword, if it will break into tiny fragments on contact with the miraculous shield? To listen to the admittance of the "presidential initiative", which even in American herself has been nicknamed as the programme for "star wars", they should be given a Nobel Peace Prize.

But, to ask them, what for? Could it be because they do not intend at all to "initiate" the offensive potential, but, on the contrary, with yet greater zeal they have set down to sharpen the strategic sword? Could it be because in the next few years the arms race on Earth and in outer space will become even more vicious, senseless and absurd, and, of course, much more dangerous than today?

Could it be because the space idea can complicate and, in the worst case, foil the Soviet-American negotiations which open up in Geneva on March 12?

A DISEASE WHICH CANNOT BE CURED

The first half of the 80s, writes Georgi Abutov in the KOMMUNISTSKAYA PRAVDA youth daily, has been marked by the serious, and one might even say dramatic, activation in the international and anti-war movement. And this is only underestimating it. It is over this period that the aggressiveness of the American politics has increased, and de facto has been replaced by a growing tension.

Another thing has occurred—very broad masses of people in all countries of the world have become more fully aware of the danger emanating from nuclear war. I think that two more factors have played their role there. In the first place it was what the doctors' movement has told the world, they declared that in case of nuclear war they will not be able to render any real assistance to people, and that nuclear war, to put it mildly, is a disease which cannot be cured.

The second thing is the so-called nuclear "winter" which cannot be laughed away even by people whose sentiments are by far not peaceful.

FALSE ALARM TASS has distributed the commentary by S. Kuznetsov in which, among other things, he writes as follows: The American propaganda alleges that the US Vice-President George Bush has carried out his voyage to the countries of Sahel in Africa, including the Sudan, "with a charity mission". We are worried over the prospect of hunger in Africa, he reassured his listeners in Khartoum.

Entertaining to explain the reasons for the present lack of food in a number of countries on the continent of Africa, George Bush shifts the blame on "socialist experiments" which have allegedly carried away some governments. But, after all, in the Sudan such "experiments" are not performed. You will find it hard to count the Sudanese leader as a left-winger.

After Egypt, the Khartoum regime is regarded as the second largest recipient of the American aid in Africa, whose total volume annually exceeds 250 million dollars. The American platitude of money is directed not on the socio-economic development, but on quite different purposes. The trouble of the Sudanese people is that the American P-5 fighters, M-60 tanks and the military cargo planes whose deliveries to the Sudan cut up a considerable part of Washington's "assistance", cannot help in the struggle against the drought.

STATE WISDOM IS NECESSARY Speaking about the growing anti-Afghan sentiment in Tehran, P. Nadezhda writes in PRAVDA:

This position of the Iranian authorities localities neither normalization of the situation nor the settling up of relations between Iran and Afghanistan. On the contrary, it only gets in the way of the matter. If Tehran is really concerned about the interests of the Afghan people, then it would be more advisable, by manifesting restraint and state wisdom, to examine in a businesslike manner the peaceful proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The sooner this is done, the more real is the prospect for the restoration of the normal Iran-Afghanistan relations. As for the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan it is stationed there at the request of the legitimate government of that country, and no one but that government is to decide whether there is any need for it or not. And as soon as Afghanistan is guaranteed against interference from abroad, including from the Iranian territory, there will be no need in such a contingent and more.

Fault of climate?

Prof Johan Vogt from the University of Oslo explains that growth in the number of bacteria in Scandinavian countries is caused by the cold climate. For several years he has been studying divorce cases in Sweden, Norway and Finland, and has come to the conclusion that from 10 to 15 per cent of men in these countries do not marry for the second time. As one of the arguments in favour of "the climate influence" the professor quotes the following statistics: the percentage of divorces in the

Long-lived profession

The profession of a notary dates back to antiquity. For a considerable sum of money, from a client, a notary could put in order any paper or write a letter. Strange as it may seem, this profession did not become a thing of the past and one can find its representatives not only in the developed countries. For example, in our days there are no less than 250 notaries in France who earn their living drawing up applications, complaints and



HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● **LIGHTING COMPONENTS FOR THE MOSKOVSKAYA METRO STATION NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PRAGUE, HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM MOSCOW.** Soviet architects have come out with an original project of carmine which has oval niches for lighting appliances. They will gently illuminate the pylons of the Metro station, faced with white Ural marble, a gaily decorated stone carpet of Karelian granite and fresh walls with Trans-Baltic marble of red shades. Lighting appliances will be mounted by Soviet experts.

● **FINDS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN FORM THE CORE OF THE FIRST REGIONAL ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM IN KAZAKHISTAN (A REPUBLIC IN THE COUNTRY'S EAST), WHICH HAS OPENED IN UST-KAMENOGORSK.** Scientists helped the pupils of Bulekaya village (who gathered a vast collection) systematize the exhibits reflecting the peculiarities of the material and spiritual culture of the inhabitants of Sudny Altai—Russians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians and others.

'Biryusa' prevents shipwreck

The "Biryusa" automatic shipwreck warning complex has been successfully tested on the Soviet motor-ship "Professor Ukhov", which has just made a cruise round Europe.

Conducting formal tests, the training ship engaged in automatic control, made turns under the guidance of automatic instruments. "Biryusa", equipped with a satellite navigation receiving system, radio-log and other instruments, continuously supplied navigators with information on the exact location of the ship, its speed and other parameters. These data (in figures) appear on the screen of a display and are recorded on teletype. Even with rough sea-7 the system kept the ship on the preset course with high accuracy, at a safe distance from others passing close by.

TELEVISION: A BLEND OF TERRESTRIAL AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

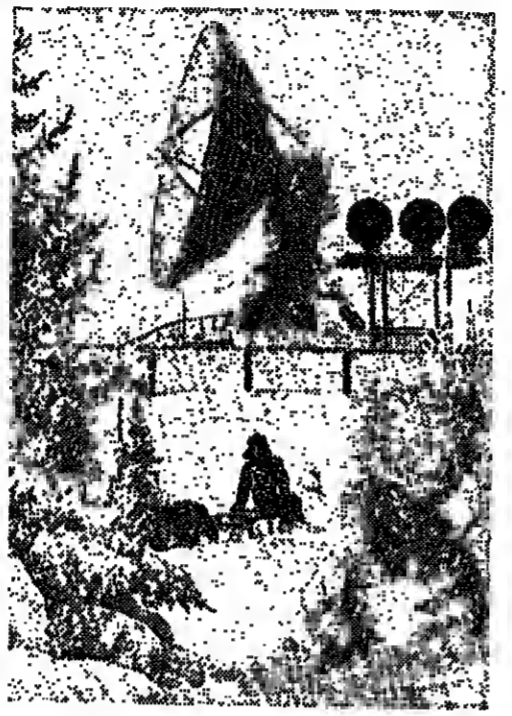
Over the period since the first telecast in October 1931 Soviet television has expanded so as to enable 90 per cent of the country's population, including those in the remotest areas of Siberia, the Far East and the Extreme North, to watch TV programmes.

It has enjoyed especially high rates of expansion since the advent of communications satellites. The first Soviet communications satellite, Molniya-1, was launched in the USSR in April 1965. To receive programmes relayed via outer space a network of Orbilo-type stations was built. This one built to the north of the country, in the Nenets National District, is pictured here.

At the present time another satellite communications system, the Moskva, is capable of providing TV reception virtually at any point of the USSR. The system involves one Molniya-type satellite placed in an elliptical orbit and five satellites of the Ekran and Gorkon type placed in geostationary orbits.

Relatively simple stations are used to relay the first Central Television Programme, while Orbilo stations relay the Second Programme. Five low-powered TV broadcasting centres are used. In addition, there are numerous local TV centres. The programmes are broadcast in both UHF and decimeter wavelengths.

The Soviet Union exchanges TV programmes with many countries using both outer space and ground facilities.



ISLAND WILL BECOME CLOSER

The "Hilumaa", a highly-regular of an icebreaker type, has been added to the fleet of the Estonian sea shipping line. This Soviet Baltic republic's new ship has dropped anchor in Tallinn—the port of its registration.

The ferry will regularly with regular trips to the Baltic Hilumaa with the matched fears of other ice breakers. It is possible not only to make it possible to increase the regularity of the navigation time. It can be on board 230 passengers, 36 cars can be placed on the decks.

The whole flow of goods along the island route will be handled by two other ferries which will be the arrival of the new passenger and freight ships.

Controlled by automatic machines

Complete control distribution of water from soil sources prospecting in Arkhinsky Desert in the Kirghizia (a republic in the USSR). Nearly 30 stations have been connected to a computer, helping to 1,500 hectares of land.

The computer takes into account the size of plots, the structure of soils, the aridity of the irrigation. On the "advice" of electronic sensors fitted to programmed control, it can water supply from any direct it is possible to regulate watering.

This transition to a new method of operating water springs completes the automation of the entire Arkhinsky complex. The automatic now incorporates 40 km of canals, a rammed network of sprinklers hidden underground with sliding boxes and a complete elimination of losses. Farmers will be able to cultivate vast desert areas. Kirghizia's biggest irrigating zone is being set up.

Livestock breeding in the Karakum Desert

The Karakum Desert in Central Asia, covering 80 per cent of Soviet Turkmenia's territory, is turning into a major base of meat and dairy livestock breeding.

More than 40 large livestock complexes are operating today in Turkmenia. They were mainly set up over the past few years in the zone of the 1,100 km Karakum Canal, from where cities and workers' settlements get more than 50 per cent of animal products turned out in the republic. These large mechanized farms keep more than 340,000 cows and over 2 million sheep.

About 10 livestock-breeding complexes were built in the Karakum Desert during the 11th Five-Year Plan period (1951-1955). Thousands of hectares of former wastelands, now irrigated from the Karakum Canal, are sown to fodder crops. The republic's first fodder production

farm to meet the needs of livestock-breeding complexes is being set up in the Gyzar Valley. It will cover 3,000 hectares of virgin lands.

ROBOTS ON ASSEMBLY LINE

Automatic manipulators, the earliest production of which began at the Dneprodzerzhinsk (Ukraine) factory of electrical actuating mechanisms, will make it possible to mechanize arduous and painstaking processes.

The manipulators are capable of moving cargoes up to 150 kilograms in weight. They can move large parts after machining and perform other loading and unloading operations. It is planned to produce three hundred manipulators at the factory before the end of the year.

out this programme. Twenty-five to thirty cruises a year are made in keeping with this programme by research ships. In the beginning the programme "Rozsry" was to span five years, and today it has been decided to extend it by another five.

In the Soviet Union so far there has been no such extensive programme on this subject. In this sense it is unique.

"Rozsry" is a national programme. Yet over the last time it has been joined by scientific collectives from socialist countries. Specialists from the German Democratic Republic have begun to actively take part in the theoretical researches, and scientists from Bulgaria in the theoretical investigations. Within the framework of the programme, Polish scientists will soon have a research vessel of their own.

COSMIC 'FIELD FARMERS'

The first space photographs intended for agricultural specialists were made from aboard the spaceship Soyuz-3 in the summer of 1970. These photographs immediately revealed the advantages of the space angle of view. On them were identified the fields and crops of land whose length was of least four hundred metres. It was also then that one of the first tasks was formulated: regular monitoring and more accurate planning of land use.

At the present time, writes the magazine *NAUKA I ŽIZN*, special satellites are being launched to study natural resources of the Earth, and they regularly transmit information on the state of the surface of the planet. Apart from conventional and multi-spectral photographic cameras, they have television and infrared cameras. With the use of television there is no need for the film to be returned from the orbit—the image is immediately "dropped" to Earth by way of radio waves which is especially advantageous for monitoring fast-changing natural phenomena. Infrared pictures can be taken both in the daytime, and at night.

These pictures were taken in a forest in Podmoskovye (Moscow suburb), a zone allocated in the Moscow Society of Hunters and Fishers, an amateur society. The forest has more than five thousand elks, and nearly as many bears. Soviet hunters are issued with hunting licenses by their society. Every year they can only hunt a limited percentage of animals so as to maintain their numbers at the required level.

THE USSURI TIGERS GO OUT OF THE TAIGA

The conflicts between man and the tigers which have of late become more and more frequent in the Soviet Far East are reported by the daily *PRAVDA*. Over the past thirty-five years after the ban on the hunting of the tigers which have been entered in the USSR and Dniep Book, their number in the Maritime Territory and the Khabarovsk Territory has sharply increased. Over the past five years slightly less than four hundred cases have been reported when the biggest representatives of the feline family attacked domestic animals.

The specialists in hunting tend to view that the numbers of the tigers should be decreased by culling them for zoos and circuses. But the requisite factor comes very rarely. The thing is that living in the taiga freedom the predators multiply well, and it is the tigers nurse her cub until three to four years, under a tiger's supervision the newborn tigers can be taken away from their mothers when they are no longer anything.

For the solution of the problem that has arisen specialists suggest, apart from the creation of new plantations for tigers, also to take care about the increase in the population of wild boars and other ungulates to which the striped predators feed on, and also to take under control the numbers of the most carnivorous and of the tiger—the brown bear. The first step on the road, have already been made—since the beginning of the year in the Khabarovsk Territory, hunting of bears has been banned.

HOME NEWS

Cheburashko is the name of an unusual animal, the hero of a most popular children's cartoon series. This is how (top photo) it looks like at the children's theatre in Stokholm, a small town in the north of the country. Children themselves write scripts and verses for productions.

Some of them are costume designers, make-up specialists, artists and scene painters. The company has 300 children, while its repertoire consists of over 40 plays. There are fairy tales for little ones, plays based on books by Soviet and foreign writers for children and the youth, concert performances. The company organizer and leader Solya Bykova believes the most important thing is that the theatre develops children's intellect and character and teaches them to understand and value what is beautiful.

- The third bell.
- Last instructions before a play.



MASTERPIECES OF ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE BACK TO LIFE

The ancient city of Kunya-Urgench in Turkmenia (extreme south of the USSR) is becoming an historic-cultural museum-preserve. Unique monuments of Moslem architecture are being restored here.

The Mausoleum of Il-Arslan, the founder of which took nearly four years, now stands in all its former glory. Also being restored is another masterpiece of the Middle Ages—the latest Central Asian Urgench Minaret. It is nearly 62 metres high (for equal to a twenty-storey building) with a foundation of nearly eleven metres in diameter. Inside the building is a stone stairway of 143 steps. The whole structure was erected with polished bricks and decorated with ornamental brickwork.

There are more than 1,600 historic-architectural and archaeological monuments in Turkmenia, but only a few of them have been spared by the ravages of time. These masterpieces of art are under the protection of the Soviet State and considerable sums are allocated for their restoration. Scientific restoration production workshops have been set up in the republic bringing together archaeologists, architects, designers and builders.

UNIQUE MUSEUM

Together with other regions of the Caucasus (the republic incorporated into the Georgian Soviet Republic) holds an unofficial record to people with longer lives. There are more people here with ages exceeding 90 and even 100 than in any other place. Therefore, it is no wonder that a museum of longevity is being set up in Sukhumi, capital of the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic. The site chosen for it is a picturesque little island at the confluence of two rivers (the Mokuva and Dvab) known for the biggest number of centenarians.

Exhibits collected from all over the republic and many other areas of the country (foreign countries), will tell the way of life of the long-living Caucasians right from birth. One of the future exhibits is a cradle covered

with dry box-tree leaves (as was the custom in mountain villages) which, according to legend, made the baby healthy and prolonged his life.

Along with the collection of portraits of Abkhazian centenarians, the museum will also have a card-index of people with long lives all over the world. The cards will tell the visitors about their way of life (these people usually remain faithful throughout their days to the habit of working acquired since childhood), their occupations, hobbies and so on. Visitors to the museum will be interested in their diet: not far from the set up, where one will be able to see and even taste the fruits and vegetables usually used by centenarians in their food.

Science and technology

LASER FOR DIAGNOSTICS

For the diagnosis of especially severe injuries and broken bones, specialists from the First Leningrad Medical Institute have suggested the use of the holographic method of examination instead of the traditional X-ray. Holograms produced on a sensitive photo by means of laser beam reproduce a complete optical three-dimensional picture of the injury. They also allow to detect the smallest cracks and internal fragments. Experiments convince that the special beams created by scientists have promising applications in dentistry. With their help it will become possible to simplify the manufacture of patterns and plaster casts used in the production of dentures.

HIGH-PERFORMANCE SPECTROMETER

An original magnetic X-ray electronic spectrometer, the assembly of which has started at the Leningrad production association, takes only a few seconds to accurately analyse the chemical composition and structure of a metal. This is the most up-to-date instrument for non-destructive control, capable of replacing a large laboratory instrument. By instantly detecting any process deviations and flaws, it literally visualizes the technological processes. This is very important for obtaining special properties of steels and alloys.

HALLEY'S COMET SHINES BRIGHTER

Astrophysicists of the Tajik Academy of Sciences have begun measuring the intensity of the luminous radiation of Halley's comet with the aim to evaluate the amount of gas and dust in the comet, and the volatility and combustibility of the substances making up its nucleus. The data will help forecast the meteorite danger for the space probe launched to study the comet which is now approaching the sun.

VIEWPOINT

USSR multinational literature: unity and mutual enrichment

Viktoriia LAVRETSKAYA

Soviet literature involves both the works of peoples (say, Russians, Ukrainians, or Georgians) who have long-standing literary traditions and books of nations the written languages of which are only forty or fifty years old. For this historically small span of time these nations experienced a full cultural advancement, producing writers of national and world fame. Take, for example, great Soviet writers from Dagestan, and prose writers—Kirpichnikov, Chingiz Aitmatov and Chukchi Yuri Lytkhin.

In pre-revolutionary Russia books were published in 20 languages. In 1934 (the year the USSR Writers' Union was founded) the Soviet country found books in 43 languages; while today they come out in 78 languages.

Naturally, during the initial period of their development, national cultures were influenced by Russian literature. The national literatures involved works, characters and situations similar to those in the novels of Sholokhov, Leonov, Pasternak and others. No wonder that, in the development process, new literature, like the building writer, invariably passes through the final imitation stage. However, Sovietologists used the fact to speak about the "Russification of national literatures".

These accusations were negated by the swift and highly original development of national literatures which, especially during the past 15-20 years, reached such heights that critics started speaking about their influence on Russian literature. Thus, the famous Soviet poet Konstantin Simov admitted that without the influence of Russian literature he would not have been able to write. Not only separate writers but whole trends of Russian prose came under the favourable influence of national cultures. Chingiz Aitmatov's novel "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century" enriched our ideas about the moral world of an ordinary railway worker, one who, as the author puts it, "supports the world". The book indisputably influenced a whole generation of philosophical novel.

On these and similar facts testify the "danger" to original Russian culture as foreign Sovietologists now maintain? That there is no basis for such assertions was pointed out by Chingiz Aitmatov. National literary works have now got to foreign readers. Is it all that bad? How can it be better or "depress" Russian literature represented by people like Gorky, Sholokhov, Tikhonov and Tvardovsky who have always been our instructors?

We simply witness the normal process of mutual influence and enrichment of literatures and this promotes rapprochement. In the USSR promotion of the rapprochement of cultures is important for the state. In this Russian—the lingua franca—plays an invaluable role.

Mutual understanding promotes better knowledge of national cultures. What has Soviet literature acquired as a result of this cooperation? Quite a lot. But the main thing is the organic, overwhelming internationalism. We write in different languages, introducing the aroma and colour of our lands, says poet Yevgeny Yevushenko. But we all—both Russian writers and those of other republics of our country—are united by a special, primal feeling that we are a single whole.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BASIS OF THE TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Further development of engineering, and other industries depends in many ways on machine-building. In 1975, this country produced 231 thousand machine tools. And in 1983, according to the USSR Board of Statistics, only 190 thousand machine tools were manufactured. At first glance this may serve as a cause for alarm. But statistics, in this case, reflects the fact that in the economy of the country, a decisive factor becomes intensification of production, writes *IZVESTIA*. The need for intensification is dictated above all by the fact that the national economy has reached a volume of production when it is necessary not so much to extend it, as to renovate it in order to move forward. That is why in machine-building a course is becoming more clear not towards increasing the number of machine tools produced, but towards creating more cost-efficient machines. In the current five-year period, a transfer has been effected to a new stage in automation and the use of flexible production systems. Combination into one complex of numerically controlled machine tools, industrial robots and process control systems makes both work easier and productivity higher. Moreover, a switch to a new product takes considerably less time.

THE 'RAZREZY' PROGRAMME

What part of the ocean causes climatic changes, of what period and to what extent? An answer to this question must come from the programme "Razsry", according to which Soviet specialists headed by Academician Guf. Marchuk have unfolded their researches in five energy-active zones of the World Ocean, writes the magazine *ZNANIYE*—SILA. Eight governmental departments and tens of institutes in this country are carrying

Historical notes on mechanical piano

"Sound teller" is an old mechanical piano, which young Dmitry Shostakovich used in the 20s in Sverdlovsk (a town in the Ukraine) this old instrument has taken an honorary place in the hall of a local Museum of History and Geography.

This unusual item was donated by local resident Yu. Pakhomov who inherited it from his grandfather Vasily Nikitovich, once a teacher at the local chemistry and mechanics school. As one time love for music and theatre brought this man in touch with then Conservatoire student Shostakovich, who was on holiday at the place. In the circle of his friends the future renowned Soviet composer played this piano in the house of the Pakhomovs.

Salmon eggs for Paris

Fish breeders in Kamchatka have despatched 30,000 eggs of Pacific salmon, known as kizhuch, to Paris.

Experiments to artificial breeding of the Pacific salmon with assistance from Kamchatka fish

breeders are successfully continuing in the Baltic republics, the Caspian, Karelia, and also in Japan. France is the second foreign country to decide to breed kizhuch.



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Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NINA SEMIZOROVA

Once in the newspaper of the Bolshoi Theatre, "Sovetsky Artist" there appeared a short report: "On October 9, 1978 Nina Semizorova was enrolled in the ballet company". Thus came true a dream long cherished.

However, everything began much earlier, and not on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre, but in Kiev, first at the school of choreography and then at the Theatre of Opera and Ballet named after Shvachenko. Nina is connected with the theatre by many things: her first stage appearance, the first part and... the first success.

There she danced the part of Odette-Odile in the "Swan Lake" and later the part of Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty". When Nina was working on these parts she often visited Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre where she attended the rehearsals of Galina Ulanova. In less than a year Semizorova was invited to be made a soloist at the Bolshoi.

Since that time a new stage in the creative biography of the ballerina began. For her debut she again prepared the main part in the "Swan Lake". Obviously, this alone speaks of the talent, the trust reposed in her. After all, the "Swan Lake", as is known, belongs to the number of difficult ballets in terms of performance. This is a very serious examination during which not only the dancing technique is revealed, or the capability to create a character, but also the ability to listen to the music and reveal the musical dramaturgy. There is another complexity—the ballerina must dance two parts and create two different images.

In Odette-Semizorova one feels that something still remains hidden. She seems to be wrapped in mystery and cannot open up to the Prince. He must understand everything himself. She is awaiting a deliverer, but she is too proud to beg for deliverance. Affection and pose are completely absent from Semizorova's performance. The ballerina is particularly good in the "Swan Lake". Here, her lyrical gift is fully revealed.

Odette is tender, lively and delicate, the dance of Odile is victoriously brilliant! Luring, enchantingly pastorous, she charms everyone, yet she herself remains cold and calculatingly subordinate to the Prince. She casts spells over him with her temperamental, instantly changing choreographic passages. Her charms are unlimited. One can say that Semizorova found in the "Swan Lake" her own solution, her treatment of the roles.

Quite successful for the ballerina was her performance of the part of the Mistress of the Copper Mountain in Prokofiev's ballet, "The Stone Flower". Semizorova appears in it occasionally



as a fabulous snake, sometimes as a real woman with profound and extremely sensitive feelings. She unravels the image in two parts, and in my view she is the only one among the present performers at this part who achieves a complete and absolute success. In the proud static poses, she manages to convey the fairy tale, magic layer of the image; and the ballerina's plastic is lively, spreading and alarming, and also all of a sudden — sharp and delicate, which opens up the human and the heroine in the soul of the heroine. It is this human element that then becomes the main thing in Semizorova's interpretation. She is now charming and luminous, proud and waiting, ready to be conquered, begging for love, now strong and hidden in herself, and endlessly lonely. The ballerina rises the dramatic conflict to the level of tragedy. That throughout the ballet she preserves inner reserve and strictness only reinforces the tragic sound.

Soon the ballerina will come out onto the stage at the Bolshoi in the image of Raymonda in a ballet by Glazunov. The new production is by the chief choreographer of the theatre Yuri Grigorovich.

Alexander KHARKOV

● Nina Semizorova performs the part of Kliti from the ballet "Don Quixote" by Minkos.

Spring tours and guest performances

In March a series of traditional concerts will be given in this country with the participation of artists from socialist countries. The 1985 programme, called "Times of Friends" will be fully dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The Stuttgart ballet and choir will give concerts in Moscow and other cities. Concerts will be given by leading Hungarian singers. In May the USSR will hold Days of Vietnamese Culture for the first time.

In March, Moscow will greet

musicians from Finland who will take part in concerts dedicated to Days of Finnish Music in the USSR.

There will be Days of Culture of the Hungarian People's Republic in April. Budapest's Drama Theatre and the National Ballet will perform in Moscow and other cities. Concerts will be given by leading Hungarian singers. In May the USSR will hold Days of Vietnamese Culture for the first time.

Sounds of Bach music

The 3rd festival "Johann Sebastian Bach" has opened in Armenia with concert by the Yerevan Chamber Orchestra. The festival is dedicated to the 300th birth anniversary of the great composer. UNESCO has proclaimed 1985 the Year of Bach.

The programme includes all instrumental music by Bach as well as his Brandenburg and other concertos. Taking part are leading soloists, winners of all-Union and international contests.

SINGING DOLLS FROM POZNAN

Polish theatre "Puppets and Actors" has started its first tour of the Soviet Union with the staging of the opera "About Kasya Who Lost Her Gosses" in Leningrad.

This opera-lily tale represents the brilliant innovative approach by Poznan puppeteers who demonstrate vast expressive possibilities of puppet handling, says artistic director of the Leningrad Puppet Theatre V. Lopukhin. Thanks to Polish colleagues we also mastered their technique, especially when Warsaw artistic director K. Niesiolowski staged Polish tales in our theatre.

Our guests will also meet young audiences in Kaliningrad and Moscow.

Masterpieces from Belgium

"Society and the Arts. Paintings at the end of 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries from the Museums of Walloon and Brussels". This is the title of an exhibition of paintings and drawings which has opened at the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow. The authors are leading Belgian painters whose works depict the lives of the people.



● Adrien De Witte (1890-1940) "Washerwoman".

FOLK MUSIC COURSE FOR SWEDES

For one week Tikhonov and Tsygankov trained in hand manoeuvring and performance techniques. Russian folk music is so profound and full of sentiment that it really captivates all those who listen to it and often leaves a lasting impression, noted "Dagbladet Nyheter" in an article on a seminar for amateur players of Russian folk instruments which recently took place in Stockholm. Nearly one hundred amateur balalaika and domra players gathered in the Swedish capital to attend the classes of Anatoly Tikhonov and Alexander Tsygankov.

It was the first time that Soviet musicians had organized such a course in Russian folk music for foreign amateurs, said Alexander Tsygankov. Several years ago, he continued, I performed in Sweden with Anatoly Solovyanenko. It was then that the idea of

organizing a seminar for amateur musicians occurred to me. I just say that Russian folk music enjoys unusual popularity among Swedes.

FACTS and EVENTS

Theatre. The art of Chingiz Aitmatov is well known in the German Democratic Republic. His novel, "A Day Before Tomorrow", a Century, has produced many repercussions. The film "The Day Before Tomorrow" has been shown in Leipzig for the first time in the country to the production of this novel. On the whole critic assesses the production as an interesting, albeit somewhat trivial attempt to transfer a theatre stage film into a novel by the Soviet writer.

Miniature edition of Chekhov

A volume by Anton Chekhov has been released by Kniga Publishers in the popular "Book and Time" miniature series to mark the 125th birth anniversary of the writer. It includes three stories: "Man in the Muffler", "Gossobrother" and "About Love". They were first published in 1898 by the magazine "Russian Thought". Chekhov's stories in miniature series are published in other countries as well. The

Chesnoslovsk "Priglasenie" series already incorporates 17 volumes, including Chekhov's story "The Black Monk". The Swiss Diogenes Publishers come out with the miniature books: 44 x 70 mm in size with blocks of 100 books in a case. One of the blocks contains miniature series of works by Shakespeare, Balzac, Gogol, Pushkin, Tolstoy, and Chekhov's "The Wolf and the Dog".

PROGRAMME OF THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

Though the Fifth Moscow International Book Fair will be held in September 1985 applications for participation have already begun reaching its organizers.

Major international book fairs held once in every two years in the Soviet capital under the traditional motto "Books, Science, Peace and Progress" enjoy increasing recognition. For example, the fair of 1983 surpassed all previous forums as to the number of participating countries (84) and the number of firms represented at it (2,643).

The prestige of international book fairs in Moscow, naturally, is enhanced by the fact that the Soviet Union is a leading publisher and "translator number one" in the world. Last year more than 80,000 titles at books and booklets were brought out here with a total printing of 2,200 million copies. Translations of works by more than 2,000 foreign authors with an edition of up to 150 million copies are published to the USSR every year. By the

way, the Soviet Union translates and publishes twice as many books by foreign authors as the USA, France and Japan, five times more than Britain. Besides, Soviet literature published in the USSR in 50 languages of the peoples of the world, is exported in 140 countries.

The busy programme of the Moscow Fair-85 will reflect such major events and dates as the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism in World War II, the forthcoming 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer, the 10th anniversary of signing the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. As part of the Moscow Book Fair special international exhibitions will be arranged, among them: "Books and Peoples' Struggle Against the Threat of a Nuclear War" and "Books and Youth Problems". Like at previous fairs an international competition of children's paintings will be held here, this time under the motto: "I am drawing my dream".

Ethiopia's lands will become fertile

For three months a group of Soviet experts has been making a feasibility study of the possibilities of building with Soviet assistance in Ethiopia the biggest hydroelectricity in the valley of the Awash River, the country's east, where it was decided to set up major cotton plantations.

Investigations have shown that the area fit for irrigation of lands in that district makes a total of 60,000 hectares. By putting into operation a dam, designed for the beginning of the 80s, it will become possible to produce new fertile lands, pastures. The other just as important project is being carried out with Soviet assistance in the Gambela Valley, in the country's west. After prospecting work on the construction of a dam and creation of an irrigation system the development of lands covering several dozen hectares will begin. All in all, according to tentative calculations, there is up to one million

hectares in Gambela for the cultivation of various crops.

The projects in the valleys of the Awash and Gambela rivers resemble one another in certain extent and this is not only because dams are being built and major centres of irrigated farming are set up there. The main thing is that these economically developed districts will become with Soviet assistance centres of developed agriculture in the country. According to Ethiopian experts, the valleys of Awash and Gambela can and shall become the main areas for the production of agricultural crops, which will help solve many problems. If it necessary to provide agriculture with skilled specialists and selected seeds. This aim is served by the scientific phytopathological laboratory, 120 km from Addis Ababa, where a small team of Soviet scientists lives and works.

GOODS TURNOVER: 1,700 MILLION MARKS A YEAR

An exhibition, "Industry and Technology of Baden-Württemberg, a Land of the Federal Republic of Germany", cosponsored by the Board of Industry of the Land of Baden-Württemberg and V/O Exportcenter, opens in Moscow's Sokolniki park on March 19.

The exhibition centres around metalworking machine tools and precision instruments, automobile and related industries, wood-working machine tools, agricultural machines and equipment, equipment for the textile and food industries.

All in all, 146 firms will show their goods. Despite the fact that this is a and of such major firms as Bosch, Daimler-Benz, Kleckor-Humboldt-Deutz the core of the industry is formed by small and medium-size companies capable of responding flexibly to the changing market.

Says Martin Herzog, Minister of the Economy, Medium-Size Companies and Technology: The Soviet Union is a major partner for our Land. Over the past ten years trade between Baden-Württemberg and the USSR has grown from 500 million to 1,700 million marks a year. For the small and medium-size business the opportunities for establishing business contacts similar to those offered by the exhibition, are a very rare occasion. Martin Herzog expressed confidence that the exhibition would further enhance economic contacts with the Soviet Union, and contribute to better understanding.

A seven-day symposium, a special exhibition "The People and the People", and a cultural and sports programme will also serve this end.

Vladimir DANILCHEV

Polymers in medicine

Powders out of bio-compatible polymers have been created in the Soviet Union for the treatment of fractures of tubular bones. Already three hundred operations have been performed, and each ended in a positive outcome. One of the buyers of these polymers is the manufacturer of such devices in the Belgian firm, Diabloc Tech. The President of the firm, Vladimir Skoedda, has

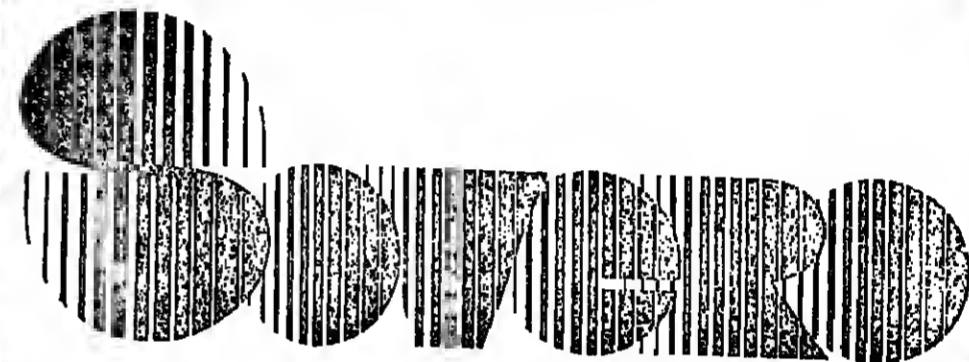
said that the firm will carry out their clinical tests in Belgium and other countries of Europe so as to show the doctors the advantages of the polymer construction over the metal one. The main thing is that there is no need to remove the device after the growing of the bones is complete, since the polymer is bio-compatible with the tissues of the organism.

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Assembling 1,000,000-kilowatt turbine

A major stage has started in the development of the Bulgarian atomic power engineering — the assembling of a turbine of the first unit with a capacity of one million kilowatts.

This station is being assembled at the Kozloduzh — the first atomic power-generating enterprise in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the most powerful electric station on the Balkan Peninsula. All the four operating units, each 440,000 kilowatts, are fully equipped with Soviet equipment, which guarantees economical and reliable operation of the station.

A one-million kilowatt unit with a turbine from Kharkov, the Ukraine, is being installed. The assembling is done under the guidance of Soviet experts.

Three days in Moscow

Soviet-Experty believed that the only luxury we can really have is the joy of social intercourse between people. I had this opportunity during my tour of your country, said David Stohal of New York.

Recently Moscow was visited by 85 teachers from the United States — members of the Professional Seminar Consultation which arranges exchanges of delegations from many countries of the world.

I had pleasant meetings with professors of the Moscow State University, said Philip G. Alibach, leader of tourist group. The New York University University have maintained academic ties for a long time. Two years ago I was here to read lectures on teaching methods.

Intourist news

There was an interesting round-table discussion of Friendship House, where we met our Soviet colleagues from a teacher training college. We were amazed to find they knew much about the American educational system. In turn we were given exhaustive information about the educational system in the USSR. We have all come to the conclusion that regardless of the systems of teaching methods, teachers must inculcate in their pupils the most important thing—peace.

I know that our journalist, John Reed, was buried in the Kremlin Wall. In Red Square I asked two girls to show me the place where his ashes rest. We then talked about John Reed for a long time. After the film, "Red Dots", was shown in the United States, John Reed's personality is again in the focus of attention. It was interesting to realize that he is well known in the Soviet Union.

I am familiar with Soviet films. One of the films I like best is "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears". I admitted to girls that I cried during the film. They said they liked it, too, but did not cry because Moscow really does not believe in tears. I think that we, Americans, ought to be known more films about the Soviet way of life and about the Soviet people who share common human problems. We must look at each other not as two minor separate nations, but as a community of people.

Yelena KHANGA

A GIFT BY JAPANESE SCULPTOR

The art collection of the Lenin Central Museum in Moscow has been joined by another exhibit, a bronze bas-relief of Lenin, sent in as a gift by Japanese sculptor, Tomita Kazuo.

Kazuo's sculptures have already been displayed at several art exhibitions in the USSR. In

1970 he won a competition announced by the Soviet pavilion of the world EXPO-70 exhibition in Osaka for the best commemorative medal. The medal was devoted to the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth and presented to the pavilion's visitors of honour

when Japanese Kadokawa Publishers brought out Lenin's biography. Lenin's portrait on the book cover was also by Kazuo.

Classics on stage

Alexander Ostrovsky's satirical comedy "Even the Wise May Err" has been premiered at the Bolshoi Drama Theatre (BDT) in Leningrad. Staged by the chief art director of the theatre Georgi Tovstonogov, this is the second resort over the past few years to the works of the great Russian playwright whose comedy, "Wolves and Sheep" is still staged with success here.

Tovstonogov believes that with its multiplicity of scenic interpretations the "Even the Wise May Err" remains still unrivaled. We sought to solve it in the genre of a psychological grotesque, to match the over-the-top nature of Saltykov-Shchedrin.

The first staging of the play in 1888 by the Maly Theatre in Moscow was a triumph for the playwright. Despite the tradition, the author was summoned onto the stage by an ovation during the play.

It is widely staged abroad as well. Tovstonogov staged it in Warsaw and Helsinki and in the past season in West Berlin. However, in his words, these were only approaches to the play which just begins its scenic life at the BDT. After all, nobody feels the Ostrovsky element as a Russian actor can.

'Heiro' getting ready for the festival



A scene from the new programs of a Talmir song and dance amateur ensemble, "Heiro". It will show the programs to the guests of the World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer in Moscow. The ensemble, which has existed for fifteen years, has included in the cultural programme of the forum songs and dances of minor nationalities of the Extreme North.